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Office of Vocational  
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*of the*  
Federal Security  
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SECTION  
SEVEN

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Office of Vocational  
Rehabilitation

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

1947

A-7391W-21984



**DIRECTORY OF PERSONNEL**  
**OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION**

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Fourth and Independence  
Washington 25, D. C.

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## FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

The Federal Security Agency was established on July 1, 1939, by Reorganization Plan No. I pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1939. In transmitting the Plan the President stated that he felt it necessary and desirable to group in a Federal Security Agency those agencies of the Government, the major purposes of which are to promote social and economic security, educational opportunity, and the health of the citizens of the Nation. Transferred under Reorganization Plan No. I were the Social Security Board, the U. S. Employment Service, whose functions were transferred from the Department of Labor and consolidated in the Board, the Office of Education from the Department of the Interior, the Public Health Service from the Department of the Treasury, the National Youth Administration from the Works Progress Administration, and the Civilian Conservation Corps. Reorganization Plan No. II, which also became effective on July 1, transferred the Radio Service and the U. S. Film Service from the National Emergency Council, and Federal functions relating to the American Printing House for the Blind from the Department of the Treasury.

The organization of the Agency was enlarged by Reorganization Plan No. IV, which became effective June 30, 1940. Under this Plan the Food and Drug Administration was transferred from the Department of Agriculture, and Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Freedmen's Hospital, and the Federal functions relating to Howard University and the Columbia Institution for the Deaf from the Department of the Interior. When the War Manpower Commission was established in September 1942, the U. S. Employment Service and the National Youth Administration were transferred to that Commission. Because of expanded employment opportunities the liquidation of the Civilian Conservation Corps was begun in 1942.

During the war the Agency became the center around which numerous war activities were developed. The Federal Security Administrator was named Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities, which later became the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. Thereafter, this Office was abolished and its functions transferred to the Office of Community War Services then created in the Federal Security Agency. The Administrator was also named Chairman of the War Manpower Commission and carried on these threefold duties until the conclusion of the war, when these emergency activities were either liquidated or transferred elsewhere. The U. S. Employment Service was then transferred to the Department of Labor.

The Agency was further expanded by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946. This Plan, which became effective on July 16, 1946, transferred the Children's Bureau, exclusive of its Industrial Division, from the Department of Labor to the Federal Security Agency. The same Plan abolished the Social Security Board and transferred to the Administrator all the functions of the Board and of its Chairman. The Employees' Compensation Commission was also abolished and its functions transferred to the Administrator, as were the functions of the Secretary of Commerce and the Bureau of the Census with respect to Vital Statistics.

The organization of the Agency as of the close of the fiscal year 1947 is shown on the following chart.



**FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY**

**FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATOR**  
ASSISTANT FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATOR

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

OFFICE OF FEDERAL-STATE  
RELATIONS

OFFICE OF INTER-AGENCY  
AND  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

OFFICE OF RESEARCH

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

**SOCIAL SECURITY  
ADMINISTRATION**

Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors  
Insurance  
Bureau of Employment Security  
Bureau of Public Assistance  
Children's Bureau  
Office of Appeals Council

**EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS**

Office of Education  
American Printing House  
for the Blind  
Columbia Institution for  
the Deaf  
Howard University

**HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE**

Public Health Service  
Office of the Surgeon General  
National Institute of Health  
Bureau of Medical Services  
(Freedmen's Hospital)  
Bureau of State Services  
St. Elizabeths Hospital

**OFFICE OF SPECIAL SERVICES**

Food and Drug Administration  
Bureau of Employees' Compensation  
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation  
Employees' Compensation Appeals  
Board

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### LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,  
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION,  
Washington 25, D. C., December 29, 1947.

The HONORABLE OSCAR R. EWING,  
*Federal Security Administrator.*

DEAR MR. EWING,

The annual report of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947, is submitted herewith.

Respectfully,

MICHAEL J. SHORTLEY,  
*Director.*





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## SECTION SEVEN

# OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

## 1947—A BANNER YEAR

The fiscal year 1947 was the most successful year for disabled civilians since 1920 when the State-Federal partnership in vocational rehabilitation came into being. The fiscal year 1947 was a banner year because the State agencies, teamed with the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, reached a peacetime peak in the total number of handicapped men and women rehabilitated into gainful employment. In accomplishing this, the State agencies served an all-time record number of working-age civilians with physical or mental disabilities which constituted job impairments, and also greatly enhanced the volume, quality and diversity of component services in the vocational rehabilitation program.

Highlights for the year ended June 30, 1947, were:

(1) 51,575 disabled men and women were prepared for and placed in employment. Of these, 43,874—21.5 percent more than in the preceding year—were performing their jobs to the satisfaction of themselves and their employers so that their cases were closed as rehabilitated, and 7,701 were working gainfully but being observed for a period of time to make sure that their adjustment would be complete. In 1946, there were 36,106 rehabilitated into employment.

(2) 5,637 were ready for employment, i. e., had received counsel and guidance, physical restoration where needed, training and other necessary comeback services, and were awaiting placement in suitable occupations. There were 4,012 in this classification last year.

(3) The earnings of the rehabilitated men and women increased approximately 400 percent from about \$14,000,000 before rehabilitation to an estimated annual rate of \$68,000,000 during the first year after rehabilitation. This does not include farmers or family workers whose income was difficult to estimate.

(4) As a result of the greater earnings of these workers, the annual earned income of the nation increased about \$54,000,000.

(5) The program was operated at a cost of about \$400 per rehabilitation.

(6) 5,136 visually handicapped persons, of whom 2,193 were blind, were rehabilitated. The 2,193 blind men and women represented an increase of 64.3 percent over the corresponding total for the preceding year, 1,335.

(7) There were marked increases in the volume of services purchased in physical restoration, artificial appliances, hospitalization and placement equipment.

(8) The total caseload of the State vocational rehabilitation agencies and State agencies for the blind participating in the program was 303,455 persons during the 12-month period, a 13.6 percent increase over the 267,047 during the preceding fiscal year.

(9) Four States—California with 3,205, Michigan with 3,128, New York with 2,776, and Georgia with 2,755—surpassed 1946's highest State total number of rehabilitations, 2,400, which was set by Georgia.

(10) All but 11 States increased their individual totals of rehabilitations for 1946.

(11) Pennsylvania had the greatest percentage of increase, 174 percent, rising from 736 rehabilitations in 1946 to 2017 in 1947.

(12) Three agencies joined the vocational rehabilitation program—agencies for the blind in Massachusetts and Virginia, and the general agency in Alaska.

(13) Interest in development of rehabilitation centers increased—Virginia took over facilities formerly used as an Army general hospital; Pennsylvania and Louisiana made plans to set up centers in connection with hospitals; and other States stimulated local private facilities to establish centers.

(14) A special demonstration clinic to train amputees in the proper fit and use of artificial limbs was conducted in Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., with this Office as one of the sponsors.

(15) In addition to facilities already available for services to epileptics in the larger cities, special demonstration projects including clinical diagnosis, drug therapy, neurology, and related services for persons with epilepsy were introduced in Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, New York City, Iowa City (Iowa), Virginia City (Va.), Birmingham (Ala.), Bangor and Portland (Maine).

(16) Improved professional performance of counselors and other rehabilitation workers was achieved through special institutes conducted by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. Staff members from 40 State agencies participated.

(17) Rehabilitation services were brought closer to and made more effective for greater numbers of individuals by the States continuing to decentralize programs.



(18) Summer courses in the counseling phase of vocational rehabilitation were conducted at Pennsylvania State College and Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College. Ohio State University planned to introduce a graduate curriculum.

(19) We signed cooperative agreements with three organizations interested in the welfare of the disabled, thus increasing to 19 the number which have been entered into since this Office was established in 1943.

(20) Many new fields of employment were opened for the blind.

In the light of these achievements, it is readily apparent that 1947 marked the emergence of the State-Federal partnership from the experimental period which, of necessity, followed expansion of the civilian vocational rehabilitation program in 1943, and that the partnership is now confidently and vigorously going forward in its mission to help the handicapped to help themselves. It is heartening to be able to note this fact because of the large number of Americans who suffer job handicaps through accident, illness, or other causes, and who thus become eligible for State-Federal services.

There are at least 1,500,000 men and women in the United States today who have physical or mental handicaps which interfere with their most suitable employment. This figure does not include veterans of the armed forces with service-connected disabilities. More than 250,000 persons become so disabled each year that they need rehabilitation services. In the effort to gear the State-Federal program more closely to the needs of the disabled, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation during 1947 continued its policy of urging State agencies to determine the size of the backlogs of eligible persons within their borders and to take the necessary steps to discharge their responsibilities to all the disabled.

#### *Scope and Administration of the Federal Act*

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation was established in 1943, after passage of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act amendments, which assigned to the Federal Security Administrator responsibility for administration of the law known familiarly as Public Law 113 (79th Cong.), or the Barden-LaFollette amendments. These responsibilities include establishment of standards in the various areas of service; technical assistance to State agencies and certification of funds for grants-in-aid to the States on approval of State plans for vocational rehabilitation which meet the requirements of the authorizing act of Congress.

Under the State-Federal partnership which now covers each of the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, the State agencies actually provide the services which are necessary to help eligible handicapped persons to overcome job handicaps.

As of June 30, 1947, there were 52 general rehabilitation agencies and 35 agencies for the blind with plans approved for participation in the program.

Public Law 113 made it possible to serve not only the physically handicapped but the mentally handicapped as well; and contained specific provisions for the blind, for civil employees of the United States Government injured in line of duty, and for war-disabled civilians, including merchant seamen.

Grants-in-aid provisions of the original act were continued in the amendments; however, restrictions as to permissible Federal expenditures for program operation were liberalized. All necessary administrative costs, including vocational guidance and placement, are now borne by the Federal Government. Costs of medical treatment, vocational training, and similar services are shared by the State and Federal Governments on a 50-50 basis. Costs of rehabilitating war-disabled civilians are 100 percent reimbursable from Federal funds.

In addition to liberalizing fiscal provisions, the new act also authorized expenditure of Federal funds for physical restoration, which is an integral function in the rehabilitation of a vocationally disabled individual.

### *Services to the Individual*

In the State divisions of vocational rehabilitation functioning under the State boards of education is vested the responsibility for providing rehabilitation services to eligible men and women residing in the various States. State commissions or agencies for the blind, however, provide rehabilitation services for the blind where State laws authorize the rendering of such services by separate agencies for the blind. Where such authority does not exist, rehabilitation of the blind is a function of the State agency which, in all States, serves the visually handicapped who do not come within the definition of blindness.

The States are charged with determining eligibility of disabled individuals. Eligibility is based on three basic conditions:

1. The individual must be of employable age.
2. The individual must have an occupational handicap by reason of disability.
3. The individual may be rendered employable or more suitably employed through rehabilitation services.

### *Organization and Activities of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation*

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation carries out its responsibilities to the disabled and to the State agencies which serve them directly through two functional divisions:



(1) the Rehabilitation Standards Division, comprising four sections—Advisement, Training and Placement; Physical Restoration; Services for the Blind; Research and Statistics.

(2) the Administrative Standards Division, made up of two sections—Management Standards, and Fiscal Standards and Control.

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation also maintains an Information Service to assist the States in creating public understanding of the “who, what, where, why, and how” of the program of vocational rehabilitation for civilians.

There are seven regional offices whose mission is to stimulate closer working relationships between the States and the central office.

The following pages contain a detailed report of the various operations of this Office during the 1947 fiscal year.

### *Advisement, Training, and Placement Services*

Forty general rehabilitation agencies and agencies for the blind put into practice during 1947 staff development programs which stemmed from workshops on supervision and case work conducted by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. Thus we vitalized one of our continuing primary aims: to be of maximum service to the States by promoting ever sounder professional performance by counselors and other rehabilitation workers.

Consultative services and issuance of significant technical materials were also prominent among the methods used in this connection, with review of case service programs being provided as a new procedure of the past fiscal year. Taking advantage of all these facilities, State agencies sent 581 rehabilitation workers to some 20 federally sponsored training institutes designed to develop the skills of supervisory personnel and to advance continuous, orderly staff development and higher quality supervision at the operating level. Specialists from all sections of the Federal office participated in the conduct of these institutes.

The tables which follow show the types of training facilities provided by this Office in 1947, along with the number of persons attending from the individual States.

Despite housing and faculty shortages, progress was made in 1947 in promoting in educational institutions training courses for professional rehabilitation workers as the summer courses offered at Pennsylvania State College and Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College bear out. A member of this Office's professional staff conducted the course at Penn State, which was cataloged as “The Counseling Interview in Vocational Rehabilitation.” The assistant director of the Utah Vocational Rehabilitation Division conducted the course at Colorado A. & M., entitled “Introduction to Vocational Rehabilitation.”

TABLE 1.—*Chronological listing of training institutes, workshops, and conferences from July 1, 1946 through June 30, 1947*

Type	Place	Dates	Attendance	Region
Workshop, supervision in case-work.	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22-27, 1946	34	III
Orientation institute	do	Sept. 18-28, 1946	31	III
Workshop, supervision in case-work.	State College, Pa.	Sept. 23-28, 1946	22	I and II
Orientation, State agencies for blind.	Reading, Pa.	Sept. 30-Oct. 11, 1946	33	All
Orientation, special techniques, counseling blind. <sup>1</sup>	Bloomington, Ill.	Oct. 14-18, 1946	54	IV
Industrial specialists for blind.	Baltimore, Md.	Oct. 14 to Nov. 9.	9	All
Rural specialists for blind. <sup>1</sup>	Atlanta, Ga.	Oct. 14 to Nov. 9.	9	All
Orientation institute	Columbus, Ohio	Oct. 21-26, 1946	21	IV (Ohio)
Workshop, special techniques, rehabilitation of tuberculous.	San Francisco, Calif.	Nov. 4-8, 1946	23	VII and VIII
Workshop, supervision in case-work.	do	Nov. 11-16, 1946	22	VII and VIII
Orientation institute	Atlanta, Ga.	Nov. 13-23, 1946	37	III
Workshop, supervision in case-work.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Dec. 16-20, 1946	27	II
Orientation institute	Monroe, La.	Jan. 15-24, 1947	40	VI
Workshop, supervision in case-work.	do	Jan. 27-31, 1947	36	VI
Orientation, special techniques, psychology of blindness. <sup>1</sup>	Toledo, Ohio	Jan. 27-31, 1947	17	IV
Do.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Feb. 3-7, 1947	17	IV and V
Accountants and statisticians. <sup>1</sup>	Chicago, Ill.	Feb. 27-28, 1947	29	IV and V
Orientation institute	District of Columbia	Mar. 3-12, 1947	30	II
Do.	do	Mar. 13-21, 1947	27	I and II
Physical restoration conference	do	Mar. 24-26, 1947	63	I and II

<sup>1</sup> The first of its kind.TABLE 2.—*Distribution of State personnel<sup>1</sup> trained at federally sponsored institutes from July 1, 1946, through June 30, 1947*

State	Number	State	Number	State	Number
Alabama	7	Maine	5	Oklahoma	5
Arkansas	7	Maryland	7	Oregon	8
California	31	Massachusetts	7	Pennsylvania	82
Connecticut	9	Michigan	4	Rhode Island	7
Delaware	9	Minnesota	7	South Carolina	14
District of Columbia	14	Mississippi	10	South Dakota	4
Florida	24	Missouri	16	Tennessee	15
Georgia	21	Nebraska	5	Texas	13
Hawaii	4	New Hampshire	6	Utah	1
Illinois	56	New Jersey	17	Vermont	5
Indiana	6	New Mexico	4	Virginia	12
Iowa	6	New York	7	Washington	6
Kansas	5	North Carolina	16	West Virginia	12
Kentucky	7	North Dakota	3	Wisconsin	9
Louisiana	28	Ohio	38	Wyoming	2
				Total	581

<sup>1</sup> Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Puerto Rico did not send personnel to Federal training institutes.

Another noteworthy undertaking in the educational field was the introduction of courses dealing with vocational rehabilitation into the graduate curriculum at Ohio State University. In setting up the course, university officials sought the assistance of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Review of case service programs represented a new practice in advisement, training, and placement services. At the request of the State directors in Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Utah, and



West Virginia, staff members of this Office reviewed each requesting agency's program and issued recommendations based on findings. In West Virginia a further refinement of this procedure was developed through the use of State personnel as well as Federal.

Table 3, which follows, shows the extent to which the States availed themselves of the advisement, training, and placement services of this Office.

TABLE 3.—*Breakdown by States served of certain advisement, training and placement activities from July 1, 1946, through June 30, 1947*

State	Review of case service program	Review of tuberculosis sanatoria	Psychological consultation	Aural dis- abled dis- consultation	General case services
Arizona.....					X
Arkansas.....			X	X	
Colorado.....					X
Connecticut.....		X			X
District of Columbia.....	X		X		
Georgia.....			X		
Idaho.....	X				
Illinois.....			X	X	
Indiana.....	X				
Kentucky.....			X		X
Louisiana.....			X	X	X
Massachusetts.....	X				
Michigan.....			X	X	
Minnesota.....		X	X		
Mississippi.....			X	X	X
Missouri.....				X	
Nebraska.....					X
New York.....		X			
North Carolina.....		X	X		
Ohio.....		X	X		
Oklahoma.....				X	
Pennsylvania.....					X
South Carolina.....					X
Utah.....	X				
Virginia.....				X	
West Virginia.....	X				X
Wisconsin.....			X		
Total.....	6	5	12	8	10

In the 27 years which have elapsed since the beginning of the State-Federal program of vocational rehabilitation, many principles underlying sound rehabilitation practices have been formulated. However, they have never been concisely stated. The rapid increase in rehabilitation workers, the new types of clients being served, and the new services being offered since 1943 emphasized the need of explicit statements of these fundamentals. Accordingly, during the past fiscal year considerable time was devoted to development of universally acceptable statements of minimum standards with respect to rehabilitation practices. Standards were completed for determining eligibility and providing rehabilitation services, for reopening cases, for terminating services to clients, and with respect to use of scholarship grants by rehabilitation clients. Development of standards in other areas is in progress.

*Physical Restoration Services*

Since medical service is one of the supporting girders in the State-Federal vocational rehabilitation structure, the State agencies look to this office for guidance and leadership in the provision of these services. We are charged with responsibility for developing standards, policies, and techniques governing the provision of physical and mental restoration services; making studies and evaluations of State physical restoration facilities; appraising existing techniques with a view to improving medical services provided to disabled individuals; maintaining liaison with governmental and nongovernmental medical organizations having national scope.

The armed forces during the war made outstanding progress in the rehabilitation of their severely disabled, and many of the persons who contributed to the success of the Army and Navy programs by conducting research and putting the results of the research into action have reverted to civilian status. One of the pressing tasks of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation during the 1947 fiscal year has been, and will continue to be, the seeking out and enlisting the personnel who developed and used those war-born techniques so successfully to the end that their skills may be devoted to the civilian disabled, who now, as always, vastly outnumber military casualties.

The fiscal year brought an increased number of changes in State plan provisions to meet changing conditions, to reflect the accumulated experiences in operating the program, and to bring the portions which had not previously been approved into conformity with Federal requirements. During the fiscal year, State agencies submitted for consideration approximately 200 State plan amendments primarily concerned with or related to the physical restoration aspects of the program. Prominent among these were amendments pertaining to rates of payment for physical restoration services, standards for services to be provided, and administrative considerations including standards and compensation for technical physical restoration personnel and functional relationships affecting the development and integration of physical restoration services with other services of the program.

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation met with representatives of the American Hospital Association, the Catholic Hospital Association, the Children's Bureau, and the Veterans Administration, to consider revision of the Joint Hospital Cost Statement and the formula whereby the per diem reimbursable cost of hospital care is calculated. The American Hospital Association made a number of recommendations which were adopted by the three Federal agencies.

There was notable progress in 1947 in connection with physical restoration. Several States organized programs for serving persons discharged from mental hospitals whose prognosis for work was favor-



able. However, at the end of the year, much remained to be done in some States in providing services to individuals having mental disabilities. There continued to be a shortage of psychiatrists, which impeded the obtaining of psychiatric treatment in appropriate cases.

A psychiatric social consultant was added to our staff to assist State agencies to develop case work methods applicable to the handling of clients with mental disabilities.

The year also brought increased facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of persons with epilepsy. Practically every State is undertaking steps to coordinate community and medical facilities to provide a well-rounded service to persons with epilepsy. Much remains to be done in creating public and employer acceptance of qualified workers whose epilepsy has been brought under control.

Medical officers assigned from the United States Public Health Service continued to handle the physical restoration services of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. At the beginning of the fiscal year four medical officers were so assigned to the Washington office and two to regional offices. At the close of the year, two medical officers remained due to one resignation and three transfers.

The Office conducted in Washington a 3-day conference of State physical restoration personnel from regions I and II. The meeting was attended by approximately 100 persons including State and district medical administrative consultants.

The conference considered particularly the problem of physical restoration services for the severely disabled including such conditions as cerebral palsy, epilepsy, amputations, paraplegia and mental conditions. National and international authorities on the several conditions were present as consultants.

The National Professional Advisory Committee met in May 1947 to review progress in the provision of physical restoration services and to consider the desirability of making certain changes in the Manual of Policies, Section on Requirements and Recommendations for Physical Restoration Services. The committee endorsed existing policies and urged that every effort be made to encourage the training of specialists in the various fields of vocational rehabilitation to build up the supply of experienced personnel. The group agreed that only by so doing could physical restoration developments brought about as the result of wartime research and experience be brought to bear on the problems of the civilian disabled.

### *Services for the Blind*

The opening of new employment opportunities for the blind were among the heartening developments reported by the States for 1947, thus substantiating the emphasis which the Office of Vocational Re-

habilitation places on realistic, comprehensive consultative services and training institutes for State personnel who are responsible for the rehabilitation of the blind.

Some of the new employment fields found were in cement block manufacture, operating wood cabinet shops, raising rabbits for pelts, boning meat in packing houses, operating home laundries, operating automatic developing machinery in photographic studio darkrooms, clothes pressing, and toolmaking (journeymen). Placements in industry workshops, businesses, such as vending stands, small business enterprises, rural occupations such as farming, and in professional and clerical occupations also indicate broadened horizons for the blind.

In providing services for the blind, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation followed a five-point program in the past fiscal year in discharging its responsibility to the States:

- (1) Training State personnel through various types of institutes (see table 1).
- (2) Field follow-up service in adapting basic training materials to specific situations in the States.
- (3) Providing consultative services to State agencies.
- (4) Developing additional materials for training State personnel.
- (5) Preparing manual materials, job descriptions of occupations suitable for the employment of blind persons, and technical materials for use of State agency personnel in the rehabilitation of persons without sight.

Institutes were conducted during the year in orientation, and in industrial and rural employment. An orientation institute in the basic philosophy underlying Public Law 113 and fundamentals essential to performance of the services needed by eligible blind persons was conducted.

Intensive, concentrated courses of instruction for persons employed to rehabilitate the blind into industrial production employment were again conducted. During an institute, a blind industrial specialist learns as many as 100 production operations, thus acquiring a basic foundation in skill development which enables him to analyze industrial operations he may later observe in any type of industry, and to be familiar with the necessary steps to perform these operations safely. The mechanical training is supplemented with practical instruction in industrial management and labor problems, industrial safety, public liability insurance and workmen's compensation, and personnel relationships. Despite the outstanding production records which blind workers made in wartime industries, there was apparent a tendency on the part of some employers to revert to unfounded prewar attitudes in opposition to the employment of handicapped persons, and particularly the blind. Emphasis in the training institutes was placed upon methods of overcoming this resistance on the part of employers.



The first institute ever held for State personnel responsible for the rehabilitation of blind persons living in rural areas was conducted in Clarkesville, Ga. The Georgia Division of Vocational Rehabilitation provided a class of five blind clients, thus giving trainees the opportunity actually to instruct blind persons in the performance of numerous farm activities. As a result, several State directors reported that the rural counselor is now solving problems that have heretofore been considered impossible.

Another "first" was a series of three 5-day orientation institutes attended by counselors from 11 State agencies serving the blind. The institutes featured discussions on the psychology of blindness, its effect on the blind person's family and friends, its effect on the blind individual, and the need for personal and social adjustment of the newly blinded before planning for a vocational objective in order that the individual may avail himself of one of the many employment opportunities open to blind persons.

In giving assistance to State directors, this office emphasized the need for adequate adjustment and prevocational training. It has been recognized that a large percentage of blind persons who fail to become suitably employed can be traced directly to an unsatisfactory adjustment to their handicap. This problem has been considered so serious that, as direct results of consultative services provided by our staff, centers were established in Florida, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Arkansas, which provide assistance in overcoming problems in getting about, eating, grooming, etc., as well as in developing manual dexterity, facial expression, interpretation of sounds, and posture. Other centers have been planned for Chicago and Minneapolis.

Many blind persons eligible for vocational rehabilitation have no working experience which can be utilized or built upon in an employment objective suitable to their needs. Moreover, their manual skills have not been developed in most instances. Thus, training of a prevocational character must be provided, which includes short try-outs in machine-shop operation and simple packing or assembling jobs for the purpose of developing work tolerance and testing manual dexterity.

A project of major importance was the development of materials to be used for training State personnel in developing Business Enterprises Programs for the blind. Research showed many types of small businesses suitable for operation by blind persons. These included woodworking, manufacturing concrete blocks, leather tooling, making coat hangers, fly tying, rabbit, chinchilla and guinea pig raising, and bee keeping; operating nut shops, juice bars, fruit shops, pet stores, bus stations, cafeterias; car washing and polishing, and making recordings.

As an aid to State agencies, this Office, in cooperation with other Government agencies, embarked on the preparation of descriptions of jobs in industry, rural activities, and commercial pursuits. The descriptions will show the specific duties, operations performed, and physical demands of jobs.

The President's Reorganization Plan No. 2, which became effective July 16, 1946, transferred the functions of the Randolph-Sheppard Act (Public Law 732, 74th Cong.) from the Office of Education and the Commissioner of Education to the Federal Security Administrator who delegated authority for the administration of this program of vending stands in Federal buildings to the Director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. Carrying out this responsibility involves continual contact with the Federal departments cooperating in the program because of shifts in operating locations, replacement of operators who leave the program, and the relocation and occupation of new, rented, or owned buildings. It also involves assistance to State agencies, reviewing applications for individual licenses, designing equipment for specific locations, providing advisory services where changing conditions demand, and the review of operations in State programs to assist in program improvement.

#### *Management and Fiscal Services*

Sound management and fiscal planning are essential for the effective provision of rehabilitation services to the disabled. The demand of the States for help in improving these essential elements of State operations is constantly increasing.

Two of the principal instruments for supplying management and fiscal services to State agencies are the administrative survey and the fiscal audit. These were used in 1947 to stimulate the State agencies to adopt improved organization and more effective administrative, personnel, or fiscal practices. They were also used to determine the extent to which Federal funds are available for the expenditures made by State agencies and whether the operations of the State program are in conformity with the provisions of the approved State plan.

Administrative surveys may be made in more or less detail depending on the purpose of the specific survey and the staff time available for conducting it. The survey of one large State agency in which the relationship between State and district offices and the coordination of State and district operations had been problems of long standing consumed the major part of one staff member's time over a period of 6 months. Every phase of operations was covered, the majority of the State employees interviewed and records, reports, and case histories reviewed and analyzed.



Surveys for some one specific purpose may not be so wide in scope or require so much staff time. All surveys, however, embrace the over-all planning, organization, and administration of the State agency.

An administrative survey is not finished when finally it is put into written form. All sections of the Federal office read and discuss the findings of the survey and comment on the report and recommendations. A plan for action must then be developed and the participants from the Federal and regional offices briefed in respect to the particular aspects of program philosophy involved. Discussions with State officials follow during which the details of the survey findings are reported and various plans for meeting the situation are developed. The object of these discussions is to select desirable methods for adoption by the State agency in dealing with the situation revealed by the survey.

It is not always necessary for the State agency to take drastic measures or to consider comprehensive changes as result of the administrative survey. In one instance the State agency had not been able, due to war conditions, to find particularly well qualified persons to fill the vacancies caused by resignations to enter military service and the simultaneous expansion of the vocational rehabilitation program. The qualifications of some of the employees of this State agency were so near the minimum level described in the State plan that a question as to the desirability of rewriting the job qualifications was raised by the Federal office. It was felt that with more clearly enunciated statements of qualifications in the State plan, the application of the standards to specific cases would be more easily made and improvement in selection more easily discernible. In this instance as in others the services of management specialists are made available to assist the State agency in carrying out whatever plan of action is decided on—for example, here, experts in personnel methods and practices will assist the State in developing new descriptions of personnel qualifications.

Plans of action based on administrative surveys vary in the comprehensiveness of the changes required. In one instance, we helped a State agency to effect a plan of reorganization which eliminated grounds for criticism which had been levelled at the agency by another unit of the State government. This new plan of organization provided means for services to be made more readily available to the disabled through the creation of seven district offices in lieu of the two which were attempting to serve a population in excess of that of the average State in the Nation. These changes called for reorganization which was comprehensive in scope and in effect.

Other surveys, some of a week's duration only, assisted State agencies in identifying major administrative problems and in mapping a course for improvement. In a smaller State in which services

are provided to both the blind and the sighted disabled by a single agency, the survey indicated that the program was not actually being administered as one. The staff covering services to the blind were covering the same large territory as the staff giving counseling services to persons having other types of disability and little coordination existed between services to the two groups. When this was pointed out and possible solutions discussed the State director and the State board took definite steps to improve the efficiency of the program.

Administrative surveys were conducted for 21 State agencies during the past fiscal year. Through these administrative surveys the State and Federal offices cooperated in working out problems which otherwise would have stood between the disabled person and the services to which he is entitled.

The installation of time studies also began during 1947 as a means of measuring the amount of time a counselor or other agency employee expends in the various activities of the rehabilitation process and the time devoted to specific disability groups. Such evaluation assists in determining what constitutes an adequate case load per counselor, and this information, in turn, is basic to any consideration of staffing requirements in a State agency. Two State agencies installed on try-out basis time study systems developed by this office, and additional agencies are planning to install such systems at an early date.

Another instrument of planning is the State budget which is prepared semiannually. This document has a meaning greater than the sum of its parts. It is more than just a collection of figures. Its preparation by the State agency involves all the foresight and all the planning ability which can be brought to bear. The budget has been called the "State plan with the dollar sign." Through the semiannual budget the State transmits to the Federal office its best estimate of the number of disabled persons in the State who will be served in the period covered by the budget, the type of services which they will be given—whether medical or surgical, training, maintenance, or other, the cost of each type of service, the number of personnel needed and the cost of employing them.

If the budget is to be a true forecast of agency operations it must be based on an intimate knowledge of the technical phases of the program as well as the administrative. Someone in the State agency must know, for instance, how many cardiacs, epileptics, and psychoneurotics were given service by the agency in the immediate past. Someone must add to this knowledge realistic planning for services to the disabled in the coming period—planning which includes the number of each disability in the population and whether persons with these disabilities are on the increase or decrease, the most recently discovered treatments for them and the cost of these treatments. Some-



one in the State agency must also know how the provision of services to these disabled persons will affect staff requirements, the trends in salaries, and the availability of qualified personnel. A complete understanding of the interrelationship of these various factors on the operations of the State agency will be the basis for the final judgment of the State director and the State board in the completion of the budget statement.

With these State budgets as primary data, this office certifies grants to the States. Budgets which over-estimate actual expenditures of the State agency when the period is looked at in retrospect have perhaps seriously affected the operations of other State agencies which might have used the Federal funds available during the period to excellent advantage. On the other hand, agencies which underestimate their expenditures perform a disservice in that program requirements are likewise under-estimated and the program suffers throughout the nation.

During the past fiscal year, 510 grants were prepared and 1,020 financial reports and budgets analyzed. Grants to State agencies totaled \$14,186,924.

From the administrative angle the budget document is used in the Federal office for evaluating organization and staffing of State agencies. An unsolved question which may have arisen in relation to State plan amendments, for example, may be highlighted or clarified through analysis of budget material. A problem in costly administration may be brought into focus from Budget information which shows that the case load per counselor is extremely low. On the other hand, a lead may be found which may result in improving the quality of case counseling and of rehabilitation work in general in budget material which indicates that case loads are unreasonably high.

More than 100 budget estimates were reviewed for this purpose during 1947.

Annual fiscal audits are made of State expenditures. These and the regular financial reports of expenditures provide graphic records of the use of State and Federal funds. The analysis of these reports and audits gives a picture of the agency program and provides a basis for future planning.

During the 1947 fiscal year, 49 fiscal audits were made.

These comments on administrative surveys, budget reviews, and fiscal audits are only part of the story of management and fiscal services rendered during the past year. Other aspects of this office's management and fiscal services such as development of standards, working with special committees of the States Rehabilitation Council, review of plan amendments, and development of a systematized Vocational Rehabilitation Manual, were equally important.

### *Information Services*

In accordance with the mandate of Congress to "provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment," this office continued to press vigorously during the past fiscal year a public information program to explain the "who, what, where, why, and how" of the State-Federal partnership. Our informational activities were aimed at stimulating:

(1) Employer acceptance of the fact that men and women with physical limitations who have been properly prepared for and properly placed in employment are the equals in every respect of so-called able-bodied workers.

(2) Knowledge among the disabled themselves that a nation-wide program of vocational rehabilitation exists to help them overcome physical and mental impairments which constitute barriers to suitable employment.

(3) Cooperation between public and voluntary agencies and individuals interested in the rehabilitation of the physically and mentally handicapped so that the results will be ever-increasing mutual referrals of cases, effective utilization of the services of the various agencies, staff development, exchange of information, and development of joint operating programs.

(4) More widespread understanding among Americans in general that there is a way by which their relatives, friends, and neighbors who have suffered job handicaps through illness, accidents or other causes can preserve, develop, or have restored their fullest possible working ability.

To accomplish these aims in the 1947 fiscal year, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation channeled its information services along lines which careful consideration indicated would answer most adequately the needs of the Nation-wide program and be most helpful to State agencies in providing aid to the disabled. In furthering our information efforts, we have been mindful of the feeling of the House Subcommittee on Aid to the Physically Handicapped, as expressed in its 1946 report, that:

The agencies of the Federal Government administering services to the physically handicapped should devote a portion of their efforts to the removal of psychological and emotional barriers which exist in the public mind and hinder the friendly acceptance of physically handicapped people for their own worth.

Informational services of 1947 fit into seven major categories:

*Consultative services to State agencies.*—This is a continuing type of service and one which accounts for the greatest portion of the information staff's activities inasmuch as only three State agencies employ full-time, experienced information people. In fact, the entire



output of this office's information staff is designed to facilitate the mission of the State rehabilitation agencies in discharging their responsibility of informing the handicapped, employers, labor, the medical profession, other appropriate groups and the general public of the services available, their purpose, their effectiveness, and their economic and social value. For the first time since the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation was established in 1943, we were able in the past fiscal year to contact each State director, either individually or in groups, to discuss the pressing need for well-planned, comprehensive information programs on the operating level. In addition, in response to requests from individual State directors, we made special field trips to Oklahoma to set up a schedule of procedure for informing the residents of Garfield County about and enlisting their support in a project—the first of its kind ever undertaken—whereby, among other things, the State agency hopes to obtain more specific data as to the percentage of the disabled in the general population; to Wyoming to suggest a basic information plan which would alleviate indigenous problems of isolation and poor communication; to Wisconsin to discuss establishment of a State information program on a decentralized basis; to New Jersey to help promote an amputee clinic, which also was the first in the United States; to Delaware to assist the State director in mapping out a series of radio broadcasts to tell the story of vocational rehabilitation; to Maryland to draw up and execute an informational plan for an industrial training institute for the blind, which was compiled into a manual for the future use of other State agencies which might conduct similar institutes.

*Press releases.*—Since newspapers reach a large proportion of the public we naturally turned to this medium as often as we felt that developments in the State-Federal program warranted. In the past fiscal period, we prepared and issued 21 press releases dealing with various topics and prepared especially for the States four draft press releases which required only the insertion of appropriate names and figures to localize the stories for issuance by the individual directors. It is impossible for us to determine how many millions of people we reached through the newspapers, but, based on volume of output and clippings from daily newspapers in all States of the Union, we know that our audience was greater than ever before. In addition to formalized releases, we cooperated with the press and wire services by filling numerous requests for background material, "local angles" and photographs.

*Radio production.*—The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation undertook and completed during 1947 the most comprehensive schedule of radio production in its existence. The chief project in this field was the writing and production of David Felton, Counselor, a series of 13 dramatized 14½-minute shows based on real-life triumphs over physi-

cal and mental job handicaps. Each transcription was made with an "open end," a device which State or district offices could utilize for local vocational rehabilitation announcements. Fifteen suggested local announcements, plus detailed suggestions for obtaining the widest possible coverage, were made available to the States in connection with this series of radio shows. We received more than 300 requests from the States for these transcriptions. Furthermore, the National Broadcasting Co. reviewed David Felton, Counselor, in its magazine, *Thesaurus*, with the result that 77 radio stations all over the Nation contacted us to signify their willingness to book the series. On the basis of the increased interest in this series, in relation to previous productions, vastly more than 25,000,000 persons (previously our largest audience) will hear all or some of the David Felton, Counselor, series. In addition to this major production, information personnel prepared three draft scripts for State agency use; 26 special-events spot announcements in connection with the State and Federal programs; and scripts for 3 interviews.

*Special articles.*—In response to requests from editors, 25 special articles were written for magazines, encyclopedias, and professional publications. The publications included the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, the *American Annals of the Deaf*, the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, *American Journal of Occupational Therapy*, *Handbook of Adult Education in the United States*, *Encyclopedia Americana*, *Encyclopedia Britannica*, *Social Work Yearbook*, the *New International Year Book*, the *Journal of Rehabilitation*, the *Civitan*, *Handicap*.

*Pamphlets.*—During 1947, we further expanded our information materials by producing six more pamphlets:

**CIVILIAN AMPUTEES IN ACTION!** (50,000 copies), a basic publication for general distribution, which answers many questions confronting amputees. (Written by Dr. Henry H. Kessler, chairman of the Rehabilitation Committee of the American Medical Association's Council on Industrial Health and Consultant to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation on orthopedics and prosthesis, with portions by Donald Kerr.)

**OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE TUBERCULOUS** (75,000 copies), written in collaboration with the National Tuberculosis Association as an easily understood guide for men and women with arrested tuberculosis.

**PHYSICAL REHABILITATION OF THE AMPUTEE** (3,500 copies), a guide for rehabilitation counselors in providing services vital to successful rehabilitation of amputees. (Written by Dr. Henry H. Kessler.)

**STARTING A SMALL BUSINESS** (12,500 copies), a compact guide for those whose abilities and aptitudes are such that self-employment is suitable as an occupation. (An adaptation of a speech by Sidney Carter.)

**JULY 6, INDEPENDENCE DAY FOR DISABLED CIVILIANS** (5,000 copies), a comprehensive reference work which outlines the achievements of the State-Federal program since 1943, past, present, and future needs, and social and economic values of the program.



OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE BLIND AND VISUALLY HANDICAPPED (175,000 copies), a basic guide for this particular group of the disabled population. (Written in 1947; production continued in 1948.)

Also, during the past fiscal year, we completed the printing and distribution of three pamphlets which had been started in 1946. These were:

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FOR CIVILIANS (250,000 copies), our basic publication for general distribution.

THE DOCTOR AND VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FOR CIVILIANS (250,000 copies), a handbook for the medical profession and suppliers of medical services which the American Medical Association distributed to each of its 125,000 members. The American Hospital Association also furnished its 7,500 members with copies.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE DEAF AND THE HARD OF HEARING (50,000 copies in original issue; 20,000 copies in reprint), a basic publication for this segment of the disabled population.

*Motion picture, posters, displays.*—During 1947, the staff completed production of a 2½-reel sound-color motion picture entitled "Comeback." General showings began in March. Since then 120 prints have gone into circulation and constant use in the United States. Several foreign countries have purchased copies. Before the close of the fiscal year, "Comeback" was shown to 463 audiences comprising more than 42,800 persons. It has been received enthusiastically everywhere—by employer, medical, educational, labor, civic, and handicapped groups.

Construction of a large, demountable exhibit which tells graphically the salient features of the State-Federal partnership was an important project of 1947. It was displayed across the Nation at conventions, meetings, and conferences of various groups interested in the welfare of the disabled.

We were fortunate in obtaining without cost, as war surplus material, 115 portable exhibit frames and carrying cases. Each frame is four 20- by 30-inch wooden sections, which are hinged together for ease in handling. These were distributed to the States, and proved so effective that many States have built additional duplicates for widespread use.

Placard and poster work included the preparation and production of the following:

(a) A 4-panel display (250 copies) for use in portable exhibit frames.

(b) A 5-panel display (500 copies) for use in portable exhibit frames. This display minimizes disability; emphasizes ability, as well as preparation of rehabilitated workers for suitable jobs, and informs employers that it is good business to hire rehabilitated workers.

(c) The above-mentioned display (b) redone as a single self-supporting piece (300 copies).

(d) A 17- by 22-inch poster addressed to employers for use of State agencies, which was started in 1947 but not completed until 1948 (25,000 copies).

(e) Two 17- by 22-inch posters (60,000 copies) designed to stimulate job-finding and case-finding for display in all first-, second-, third-, and fourth-class post offices in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, and all branches and stations of first-class post offices. These were started in fiscal year 1947 but not completed until 1948.

### *District of Columbia Rehabilitation Service*

The case load of the District of Columbia Rehabilitation Service during the fiscal year 1947 totaled 4,213, of which 528 were referred by the District of Columbia Board of Public Welfare. A total of 303 disabled persons completed rehabilitation during the year. The 1946 case load was 4,106 disabled men and women.

Services rendered during 1947 consisted of 1,753 physical and psychiatric examinations, of which 1,025 were secured without cost; medical, psychiatric, and surgical treatments for 107 clients; prosthetic appliances for 133 clients; educational and employment training for 211 clients; and maintenance during rehabilitation for 53 clients. In addition, counseling and guidance were rendered to these and other disabled individuals to assist them in resolving their vocational and other problems and in making a suitable work adjustment.

During the fiscal year, the Medical Advisory Committee, the Labor-Management Committee, and the Committee on Services to the Visually Handicapped were active in providing advisory assistance for the establishment of standards and interpretation of the program to the community. With the cooperation of the District of Columbia Board of Education, a Student Advisory Committee was established to assist the District of Columbia Rehabilitation Service in interpreting the program and its benefits to the younger-age groups.

The District of Columbia Rehabilitation Service was designated as the licensing agency in the District of Columbia for the administration of the vending stand program in Federal and other buildings under the Randolph-Sheppard Act. A total of 59 stands was in operation during the year in Federal and other buildings. The average annual earnings of the blind operators employed on these stands was about \$3,500.

### *OVR Cooperation with Others*

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation continued its leadership role in stimulating cooperation among public and voluntary organizations to provide coordinated services and facilities for the dis-



abled. We entered into three new written cooperative agreements in 1947, thus increasing to 19 our total of such agreements. The new signatories are the Veterans Administration, the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, and the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

Supplements to clarify procedures under existing agreements with the United States Employment Service and the Farmers Home Administration were also completed, and the agreement with the American Hearing Society was revised and brought up to date. Upon request, several States were assisted in working out cooperative agreements at the operating level. At the close of the fiscal year, agreements were being negotiated with the following national organizations:

*For the General Rehabilitation Program:*

- The Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf.
- The Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf.
- The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc.
- The Office of Indian Affairs.
- The American Heart Association.

*For the Business Enterprise Program for the Blind:*

- The War Department.
- The United States Public Health Service.
- The Veterans Administration.
- The Post Office Department.
- The Treasury Department.
- The Public Buildings Administration.

In addition to developing formal agreements at the national level for continuation by the States at the operating level, we worked with cooperating groups toward solution of common problems at both the national and local levels. With the States Rehabilitation Council, composed of the directors of State rehabilitation agencies, staff members served on committees devoted to working out minimum standards and recommended procedures for the Business Enterprises Program, staff development, program evaluation, and other problems.

Also, this Office participated actively on the following interagency and other committees sponsored by the Retraining and Reemployment Administration:

- Committee on Rehabilitation Services for Severely Disabled Persons.
- Committee for Developing Criteria for On-The-Job Training for Veterans in Agricultural, Nonagricultural, and State and Local Government Operations.

Federal Interagency Committee for the Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

(a) Subcommittee on Policy.

(b) Subcommittee on Public Information.

Committee on Coordination of Statistical Services Related to Retraining and Reemployment.

We were represented also on the subcommittee on compensation for service-connected injury or illness of the Safety and Health Committee of the Council of Personnel Administration; the statistics subcommittee of the Association for the Advancement of Research in Multiple Sclerosis.

Among 1947's other cooperative activities especially noteworthy were the following:

(1) The completion of the studies begun in 1946 of in-sanatoria rehabilitation programs in six selected sanatoria by a team composed of representatives of the National Tuberculosis Association, the United States Public Health Service, and this Office.

(2) The development of a plan whereby nonresident patients of the National Jewish Hospital in Colorado will be provided with rehabilitation services.

(3) In collaboration with the National Tuberculosis Association, a review and follow-up of plans developed by each State at workshops on special techniques for the rehabilitation of the tuberculous, and arrangements for coordination of the field services of this Office and those of the association in 1948 so that more effective rehabilitation of the tuberculous may be realized.

(4) A study of existing hearing clinics made in cooperation with the American Hearing Society.

(5) Development with the Farmers Home Administration and the Regional Offices of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of an effective statistical reporting system of the monthly referrals and acceptances of cases on a State basis.

(6) Commencement of a cooperative project with the Veterans Administration in the preparation of technical bulletins for predicting success in specific occupations.

(7) Participation in the Veterans Administration seminar on the vocational rehabilitation of veterans with hearing and/or speech impairments.

(8) Extended conferences with representatives of the Canadian Department of Veterans Affairs.

(9) Arrangements for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration of itineraries for study of American rehabilitation practices by rehabilitation workers of Czechoslovakia and China and extended conferences with them.

(10) Progress on the matter of integration of the education and rehabilitation of the deaf and the blind through a special conference held for that purpose.

(11) Inauguration of a bimonthly publication, Rehabilitation Abstracts, which is composed largely of digests by State workers of articles from professional and technical publications pointed toward advancement of professional performance of State personnel.

Other projects of unusual significance were:

(1) Preparation of a document, Vocational Rehabilitation Aspects of a Program for National Security, for incorporation as part IV of the Report to the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Training Prepared in the Federal Security Agency.

(2) Preparation of a document outlining the organization and plans for a research and adjustment center for the blind, as recommended by the National Research Council, at Old Farms Convalescent Hospital, Avon, Conn. Preparation of the document involved conferences with the War Department, the National Research Council, and the Bureau of the Budget.

(3) Analysis of grants-in-aid formulae in other programs, with particular emphasis on reviewing feasible equalization formulae which might be applicable to rehabilitation grants-in-aid.

(4) Preparation of a statement concerning the District of Columbia Vocational Rehabilitation Service for presentation to the Subcommittee on Home Rule and Reorganization of the Committee on the District of Columbia.



## *SPECIAL PROJECTS, STUDIES OF THE STATES AND THE CENTRAL OFFICE*

### *Rehabilitation Centers*

Interest in rehabilitation centers mounted in 1947. In general, such centers are thought of as providing special services for the severely disabled, and other services of a type which are not readily obtainable in the general locality.

The most outstanding undertaking was Virginia's rehabilitation center, near Staunton. Housed in a portion of the Army's former Woodrow Wilson General Hospital, it accommodates up to 400 clients on a resident basis. A complete range of services is provided, and the physical plant offers excellent facilities. Although clients were not in residence at the close of the fiscal year, a large number were selected and were to arrive in the fall of 1947.

In Louisiana and Pennsylvania, new centers were planned in connection with hospitals. The Pennsylvania center already has begun operation, and that in Louisiana was expected to begin in 1948.

### *Amputee Clinic*

In view of the shortage of facilities for training civilian amputees in the fit and use of artificial limbs, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation in 1947 undertook to stimulate the medical profession and the State agencies to provide and obtain more adequate training of the type needed. Dr. Kessler conducted a trial 1-month amputee clinic at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. The attendance of physicians and surgeons was so encouraging that three more clinics of shorter duration were projected for 1948.

### *Hansen's Disease Project*

In cooperation with the United States Public Health Service and the Louisiana Vocational Rehabilitation agency, this Office planned a survey for the fall of 1947 of the problems of vocational rehabilitation of persons hospitalized at the National Leprosarium, Carville, La. When the survey is completed, it is anticipated that the Public Health Service will institute an in-hospital program of occupational and physical therapy and that a vocational rehabilitation counselor will be assigned by the State Vocational Rehabilitation agency, the scope and type of all services being predicated on the need as shown by the study.

Although from the standpoint of the State agency this will not be a physical restoration project, considerable medical guidance must be had from the hospital staff and from the State Medical Administrative Consultant. The vocational rehabilitation of persons with Hansen's disease presents a real challenge; and the most difficult problem in many cases will probably be placement in the face of the general public fear of the disease.

*United States Public Health Service Hospital, Fort Stanton, N. Mex.*

A study of the rehabilitation needs of patients at the United States Public Health Service Hospital, Fort Stanton, N. Mex., was also planned in cooperation with the Public Health Service and the New Mexico State Director of Vocational Rehabilitation. The patients at this hospital have tuberculosis in all stages. There appears to be a real need for good vocational rehabilitation counseling of the patients who are feasible. This study was scheduled for September 1947.

*Oklahoma Pilot Project*

The Oklahoma Division of Vocational Rehabilitation was assisted in organizing and initiating a project designed to study the effect of intensive rehabilitation services in a restricted population. This pilot project was inaugurated in Garfield County, Okla. One of the major results of this study will be a determination of the number of persons eligible for rehabilitation in the population studied.

*Facilities for the Severely Disabled*

Considerable interest has been evidenced in recent years in facilities available to handicapped persons, particularly those who are very severely disabled. In consequence of this interest, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation during the past year started preparation of a study on available facilities for services to the disabled in the United States.

*Nebraska Blind Study*

The Governor's committee in Nebraska availed itself of this Office's statistical consultative services in connection with its study of services to the blind in Nebraska. An intensive study was made of the case load of the Nebraska Agency for the Blind, as well as of services being given by that agency to blind clients.

## SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE STATES

### *Number of Persons Served*

State rehabilitation agencies and State commissions or other agencies for the blind reported a total of 303,455 disabled persons on their registers during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947, an increase of 13.6 percent over the total of 267,047 on the registers during the fiscal year 1946. Of those on the registers, 170,141 received rehabilitation services during the 1947 fiscal year, as compared with 169,796 who received such services during the previous fiscal year. However, revisions in the definitions of case classifications, effective July 1, 1946, resulting in more work being done on cases before acceptance for rehabilitation services, introduced a factor of selectivity which makes the figures for the two periods not exactly comparable, and accounted, at least in part, for the small increase.

On the other hand, evidence of progress in the rehabilitation program is brought out by an analysis of the cases served, which reveals, among other facts, a marked increase in the number of disabled persons rehabilitated (cases closed as employed). During the 1947 fiscal year, 43,874 of the 170,141 disabled persons served were rehabilitated, which represents an increase of 21.5 percent over the 36,106 rehabilitated during the 1946 fiscal year. There was a decrease in the number of persons whose cases were closed after having been provided some rehabilitation service, but who did not meet the requirements for classification as "rehabilitated." Cases closed after having received some rehabilitation service in addition to counseling and planning, but who were not placed in employment for such reasons as personal factors, aggravated disability, or death, decreased 15.2 percent—from 3,121 during the 1946 fiscal year to 2,647 during the 1947 fiscal year. There was a sharp decrease, 27 percent, in the number of persons whose cases were closed after being interviewed and without receiving services beyond counseling and planning; only 19,899 such cases were closed during the 1947 fiscal year in contrast with 27,274 during the previous fiscal year. The reasons for closure of these cases were varied—indifference of the client, probable increase in degree of disability of the client, loss of contact with the client, further services not needed, etc. Greater care in selecting for service those persons eligible for and able to profit from rehabilitation services was no doubt an important factor in the decrease in this type of closure.



There was also a sharp drop in the number of disabled persons whose cases were transferred to some other rehabilitation agency after having been provided some rehabilitation services. The decrease was 45.8 percent—from 1,844 during the 1946 fiscal year to 999 during the 1947 fiscal year.

At the close of the 1947 fiscal year, 102,722 disabled persons had received some rehabilitation service during the fiscal year 1947 and were still on the rolls in various stages of the process of rehabilitation. Although this number represents an increase of only 1.3 percent over the total of 101,451 in process on June 30, 1946, the small increase was related to a certain extent to the revision in definitions of case classifications. Included in this group of 102,722, were 45,591 persons who were either undergoing diagnosis or were receiving counseling and for whom a rehabilitation plan was being formulated—a decrease of 9.2 percent from the 50,227 who were in this category on June 30, 1946; however, the selectivity factor introduced at the beginning of the 1947 fiscal year was reflected in this decrease. The only other group of cases included in the total group of 102,722 to show a decrease was the group for whom a plan had been completed but not initiated; there were 5,839 in this category on June 30, 1947, compared with 6,596 on June 30, 1946, a decrease of 11.5 percent.

### *Physical Restoration, Training Increase*

Further evidence of the progress of the rehabilitation program was the marked increase in the number of persons who were being prepared for employment through physical restoration or training. On June 30, 1947, there were 32 percent more disabled persons receiving physical restoration services and 6.5 percent more receiving training than were receiving such services on June 30, 1946, increasing from 6,914 to 9,124 and from 21,709 to 23,115, respectively. Also included in those on the rolls at the close of the 1947 fiscal year were 5,637 disabled persons who had completed their rehabilitation except for being placed in employment, an increase of 40.5 percent over the 4,012 who were ready for employment at the close of the 1946 fiscal year, and 7,701 who were in employment but being followed up in order to be sure their placement was satisfactory before being closed as rehabilitated, an increase of 7.9 percent over the 7,135 in this category on June 30, 1946. In addition, there were 5,715 disabled persons on the rolls on June 30, 1947, for whom preparation for employment had been started but had been interrupted temporarily—17.6 percent more than the 4,858 so classified at the close of the 1946 fiscal year.

During the 1947 fiscal year, the cases of 45,319 persons who had been referred to the State agencies and were on their registers, were closed after investigation without receiving rehabilitation services, while

during the 1946 fiscal year, 40,998 such cases were closed. This increase—10.5 percent—was at least partially attributable to the fact that the revisions in definitions of case classifications, effective at the beginning of the 1947 fiscal year, extended the scope of investigation, resulting in more careful selection of cases for placement on the active rolls and therefore more cases that were not eligible for or not able to profit from rehabilitation being closed in this category. The major reasons for closure of these cases are as follows: services declined, services not needed, individual not eligible, individual not sufficiently cooperative to make rehabilitation possible, individual needed services other than vocational rehabilitation, referred to other agencies, and migratory shifting by the individual.

The broadening of the scope of investigation was also reflected in the sharp increase—56.4 percent—in the number of persons awaiting acceptance for rehabilitation services. At the close of the 1947 fiscal year there were 87,995 persons on the registers of the State agencies, who were in referred status and were awaiting investigation or were being investigated, before being accepted for rehabilitation services, while on June 30, 1946, there were 56,253 in the similar but not exactly comparable "reported" status.

### *Sources of Referral of the Disabled*

The State agencies and the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation cooperate with a number of public and private agencies with related programs in order that disabled persons who are in need of rehabilitation services may be brought to the attention of the State rehabilitation agencies and the State commissions or other agencies for the blind which provide such services. In addition to cases referred by these cooperating groups, cases are also referred by other interested groups and individuals such as social agencies, hospitals, churches, city and county officials, doctors, and employers. The sources of referral of new cases are shown in table 6 in the appendix.

During the fiscal year 1947, the State employment services (formerly the U. S. Employment Service) accounted for 13.6 percent of the total number of cases referred to the State agencies—a larger percentage than that for any other type of agency. Three other types of agencies each accounted for more than 8 percent of the new cases referred—public welfare agencies, 12.9 percent; public schools, 10.3 percent; and State workmen's compensation agencies, 8.3 percent of the total. Individuals other than physicians, public officials, and employers, referred 7.5 percent of the new cases. Health sources as a group referred 20.7 percent of the new cases, while 12.6 percent of the new cases were referred by educational sources.

*Services Received by the Disabled*

Many different services are made available to disabled persons through the State rehabilitation agencies and the commissions or other agencies for the blind. Some of the services are involved in determining the eligibility of the person and whether he is able to profit from rehabilitation; others are the general and specialized services which the disabled person receives as part of his rehabilitation process. The services furnished are either provided by the staff of the State agency, purchased by the State agency, or obtained without cost to the State agency.

During the past fiscal year, as a result of the revised reporting system, information was available for the first time regarding the number of persons receiving each type of service, regardless of whether it was a purchased service, a service obtained without cost, or one provided by the staff of the agency, or a service furnished through a combination of two or all three of the methods. The data collected on the revised form during the 1947 fiscal year are therefore not comparable with the data collected during the previous fiscal years. The number of persons receiving the various types of services is presented in table 7 in the appendix.

Data concerning the number of clients for whom services were purchased during the 1947 fiscal year are available from the quarterly financial reports, and are used in the following paragraphs in comparison with the data from the form for the 1946 fiscal year. In general these comparisons reveal increases in the number of clients for whom physical restoration and related services were purchased and decreases in the number for whom training and related services were purchased.

During the 1947 fiscal year, medical examinations were purchased for 74,679 clients, a 39.6 percent increase over the 53,512 for the 1946 fiscal year, while psychiatric examinations were purchased for 2,010 clients during the 1947 fiscal year in comparison with 1,050 for the 1946 fiscal year—an increase of 91.4 percent.

The State agencies purchased prosthetic appliances for 11,717 clients during the 1947 fiscal year and 8,287 during the 1946 fiscal year, an increase of 41.4 percent. Included under prosthetic appliances are artificial limbs, braces, hearing aids, glasses, surgical appliances, and repairs to appliances. The number of clients for whom medical, psychiatric, surgical, dental, and other treatments were purchased increased 48.8 percent—from 7,217 to 10,742.

In connection with medical services, maintenance was purchased for 806 clients, a 17.5 percent increase over the 686 for the 1946 fiscal year,



and transportation was purchased for 2,703 clients, an increase of 51.0 percent over the 1,790 during the 1946 fiscal year.

The number of clients for whom hospitalization and related care were purchased during the 1947 fiscal year also showed substantial increases over the number for the preceding period. There was an increase of 36.5 percent in the number of clients for whom hospitalization was purchased, from 5,570 to 7,604; an increase of 18.7 percent in the number for whom convalescent home care was purchased, from 107 to 127; and an increase of 61.0 percent in the number for whom physical and occupational therapy was purchased, from 364 to 586. Nursing home care was purchased for 18 clients during the 1946 fiscal year and for 47 during the 1947 fiscal year.

Training in educational institutions such as colleges, universities, business schools, and the like was purchased for 21,985 clients during the 1947 fiscal year, 12.2 percent less than the number, 25,028, for the 1946 fiscal year. The number of clients for whom employment training was purchased decreased 19.3 percent—from 4,311 during the fiscal year 1946 to 3,480 during the fiscal year 1947. Correspondence training was purchased for 1,830 clients, an increase of 7.2 percent over the number, 1,707, for the 1946 fiscal year, and tutorial training was purchased for 2,551 clients, an increase of 2.0 percent over the number, 2,501, during the fiscal year 1946.

Training supplies and equipment were purchased for 11.2 percent fewer clients during the 1947 fiscal year than during the preceding fiscal year, a decrease from 16,218 to 14,396. The number of clients for whom maintenance during training was purchased showed a 19.3 percent decrease from 15,366 during the fiscal year 1946 to 12,404 during the fiscal year 1947. There was a slight increase, 6.2 percent, in the number of clients for whom transportation in connection with training was purchased—from 4,243 to 4,504.

There was a sharp increase—93.7 percent—in the number of clients for whom placement equipment was purchased; placement equipment was purchased for 1,208 clients during the 1946 fiscal year and for 2,340 during the 1947 fiscal year. The number of clients for whom occupational licenses were purchased increased 9.4 percent—from 234 to 256.

In connection with the figures reported above for medical, surgical, and other treatment, and for prosthetic appliances, it should be pointed out that a particular client may have been included more than once. For example, if a client had both medical and psychiatric treatment, purchased for him, he would have been counted twice, or if both an artificial limb and glasses were purchased for a particular client, he would have been counted twice under prosthetic appliances.

### *Characteristics of and Services to Persons Rehabilitated in the Fiscal Year 1947*

The scope and character of the rehabilitation services that are furnished disabled persons by the State agencies can best be evaluated from a statistical analysis of the cases rehabilitated. A good idea of the characteristics of the various groups that have been served recently can also be obtained from a study of these rehabilitants. The data for the following analysis have been estimated from preliminary tabulations of the closed case reports for 38,773 persons rehabilitated during the 1947 fiscal year and are subject to revision.

#### *Characteristics of the Rehabilitants*

Of the 43,874 persons rehabilitated during the fiscal year 1947, approximately 72 percent were men, and 28 percent were women. In the past 4 years, since the vocational rehabilitation program for civilians was expanded, the percentage of women rehabilitated has increased steadily from 16 percent of the total number of persons rehabilitated during the 1944 fiscal year to 28 percent in 1947. The proportion of women to the total number rehabilitants during the 1947 fiscal year was in accordance with the proportion of women in the labor force.

About 86 percent of the total group of rehabilitants were white and approximately 13 percent were Negro.

At the time these persons were surveyed for rehabilitation services, about one-half were between 15 and 30 years of age. Approximately 72 percent became disabled before they reached the age of 30. About 54 percent of them had reached an educational level of at least the ninth grade in school. Approximately 44 percent had one or more dependents.

The major source of support at the time of survey and the employment history give some indication of the economic status of the group. About 43 percent of the 43,874 persons were dependent upon their families for support, and about 7 percent were dependent on relief, only 34 percent were living on their wage earnings or on independent incomes, about 8 percent of the group were supporting themselves from insurance benefits, and another 8 percent had other means of support than those specified here. Although 34 percent of these persons were living on their wage earnings or on other income, only 24 percent of the total group were receiving wages at the time of survey and 76 percent were either unemployed or were farmers or family workers. Only 65 percent of the total group had ever held substantial jobs, and about 35 percent had never worked or had only worked part time.

*Disabilities of the Rehabilitants*

Approximately 51 percent of the total group became disabled from disease, 31 percent through employment or other accidents, 15 percent were born with their impairments, and the disabilities of the remaining 3 percent were incurred from service with the armed forces or from service with civilian defense. Persons with various types of orthopedic impairments—amputations, congenital absence of members, impairment of function—constituted about 48 percent of the total number of persons rehabilitated during the 1947 fiscal year. Persons with impairments of function resulting from other than poliomyelitis and cerebral palsy totaled 11,845; resulting from poliomyelitis, 2,683; and resulting from cerebral palsy, 506. Persons with amputations or congenital absence of members totaled 5,985.

There were 5,136 persons who were blind or had visual defects, 3,393 who were deaf or had hearing defects, and 388 who had speech defects.

Pulmonary tuberculosis was the disability of 3,555 persons, while 1,710 had cardiac disease, 1,686 had hernia, 1,152 had female disorders, 317 had asthma, 260 had stomach ulcers, and 2,805 suffered from other generalized diseases.

There were 2,453 persons who suffered from mental disorders or from mental deficiency. Of this number, 1,007 were incapacitated because of psychoneurosis, 577 because of epilepsy, 291 from mental deficiency, 216 from psychoses, 105 from psychopathic personality, 164 from nervousness, and 93 from other mental or nervous disorders.

*Services to the Rehabilitants*

Rehabilitation is a continuous service which begins when the diagnosis is made and ends only with the best possible medical, social and economic adjustment of the individual. The 43,874 persons who were rehabilitated were given services related to their individual needs and ultimate rehabilitation requirements. The services included counseling and guidance, physical restoration, maintenance, transportation, occupational tools and licenses, vocational training, and placement. About 32 percent of the group were given vocational training, either to develop entirely new skills and capacities or to supplement those previously acquired in order to prepare them for suitable employment. Of those trained, about 23 percent were trained in colleges or in universities, 20 percent in business establishments, 21 percent in business colleges, 16 percent in private trade schools, 9 percent were trained in public vocational schools, and the remaining 11 percent were trained by tutors, or through correspondence, college, or university extension courses, etc.



An important fact revealed by an examination of the various jobs in which these 43,874 rehabilitated persons were employed at the time of closure, is the range of training and skills required for the jobs represented. Approximately 17 percent of the persons rehabilitated during the 1947 fiscal year were employed in skilled occupations, such as watchmakers, jewelers, automobile mechanics, etc. About 16 percent were in clerical occupations such as typists, stenographers, general office workers, bank clerks, etc. Almost 15 percent were in semiskilled occupations and 14 percent in service occupations, while 9 percent were working at unskilled jobs. About 8 percent were in professional or semiprofessional occupations such as teachers, engineers, accountants, and draftsmen. The remaining 21 percent were employed in managerial, sales and related positions, or became agricultural or family workers. Thus, we continued to amass justification for our contention that a handicapped person after rehabilitation, is fully capable of exercising either the skills he acquired before he became disabled, or the new skills developed in keeping with his physical disabilities.

### *Estimated Earnings of the Rehabilitants*

On the basis of their employment status at the time these persons applied for rehabilitation services, the rate of total annual earnings for the group of 43,874 was estimated to be approximately \$14,000,000. For the first year after rehabilitation the rate of total annual earnings for the group had increased to an estimated \$68,000,000. These estimated annual earnings do not include the earnings of farmers and of family workers which were too difficult to estimate. The increased total annual earnings not only represents an increase of about 400 percent in earned income of the group of rehabilitants, but it also constitutes an increase of about \$54,000,000 in the annual earned income of the nation. From a purely monetary standpoint, vocational rehabilitation is a sound financial investment, as the maintaining of the vocational rehabilitation program costs an average of about \$400 per rehabilitation, and the total cost of rehabilitating the 43,874 persons will be more than repaid in a short time to the State and Federal governments in the form of income and other taxes which these men and women will be able to pay from their earned incomes.

The burden of an idle plant is costly to industry. For society as a whole nothing is so costly as an idle man who might be rehabilitated and placed in employment. Each time a disabled person is prepared for employment (rehabilitated) we add a productive unit to industry and promote the welfare of the State.

TABLE 4.—Summary of case load during fiscal year ended June 30, 1947

[Corrected to Sept. 18, 1947]

Total of cases registered <sup>1</sup> -----	303, 455
1. Cases receiving services <sup>2</sup> -----	170, 141
a. Closed—employed—rehabilitated-----	43, 874
b. Closed—unemployed <sup>3</sup> -----	2, 647
c. Closed—transferred to other agency-----	999
d. Closed—other reasons <sup>4</sup> -----	19, 899
e. Active case roll <sup>5</sup> -----	102, 722
2. Cases closed from referred status <sup>6</sup> -----	45, 319
3. Cases in referred status <sup>7</sup> -----	87, 995

<sup>1</sup> Includes District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.<sup>2</sup> Revisions in the definitions of statuses, effective July 1, 1946, resulting in more work being done on cases before acceptance for rehabilitation services, and introducing a factor of selectivity, make the figure for this fiscal year not exactly comparable with those for previous fiscal years.<sup>3</sup> Received services beyond counseling and developing of rehabilitation plan; closed because of personal factor of client, illness of client, aggravated disability of client, etc.<sup>4</sup> Did not receive service beyond counseling and developing of rehabilitation plan; closed because of indifference of client, probable increase in degree of disability of client, loss of contact with client, etc. Type of closure reasonably comparable with "closed as interviewed and counseled" used in fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946; data are not exactly comparable with data of previous years because more care has been taken since the beginning of the 1947 fiscal year in selecting cases eligible and able to profit from rehabilitation services for placement on the active rolls.<sup>5</sup> In process of rehabilitation on June 30, 1947. Revisions in definitions of statuses effective July 1, 1946, resulting in more work being done on cases before placement on the active rolls, introduced a factor of selectivity which makes the figure not exactly comparable with those for previous years.<sup>6</sup> Service declined, services not needed, individual not eligible, individual not sufficiently cooperative to make rehabilitation possible, individual needing services other than vocational rehabilitation, referred to other agencies, migratory shifting of the individual. Type of closure reasonably comparable with "closed as reported and investigated" used in fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946. Data are not exactly comparable with data for previous years because since the beginning of the 1947 fiscal year more work is done on cases while in this status.<sup>7</sup> Similar but not exactly comparable with "reported" status used in previous years. Revisions in definitions of statuses provided for more work being done on cases while in this status, before placement on the active rolls.

Source: Form VR:RS-100A, Case Load Summary Report (revised June 1946).

TABLE 5.—Total case load, by agency, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1947

[Corrected to Sept. 18, 1947]

Agency <sup>1</sup>	Total	Number closed during fiscal year 1947					Number on rolls on June 30, 1947	
		From active case roll				From referred status <sup>4</sup>	Active case roll <sup>5</sup>	In referred status <sup>6</sup>
		Employed (rehabilitated)	Unemployed <sup>3</sup>	Transferred to other agency	Other reasons <sup>3</sup>			
Total-----	303, 455	43, 874	2, 647	999	19, 899	45, 319	102, 722	87, 995
Alabama-----	9, 006	1, 372	156	85	536	320	3, 956	2, 581
Arizona-----	1, 118	126	3	2	105	174	343	365
Arkansas-----	5, 303	567	18	16	736	1, 342	1, 415	1, 209
California-----	23, 692	3, 205	290	104	1, 274	4, 734	7, 233	6, 852
Colorado-----	1, 847	155	1	20	68	314	606	674
Connecticut-----								
Regular-----	5, 289	923	47	19	142	611	2, 775	772
Blind-----	178	51	15	6	10	11	78	7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—Total case load, by agency, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1947—  
Continued

Agency <sup>1</sup>	Total	Number closed during fiscal year 1947				Number on rolls on June 30, 1947		
		From active case roll				From referred status <sup>4</sup>	Active case roll <sup>5</sup>	In referred status <sup>6</sup>
		Employed (rehabilitated)	Unemployed <sup>2</sup>	Transferred to other agency	Other reasons <sup>3</sup>			
Delaware:								
Regular.....	2,305	342	7	2	138	737	709	360
Blind.....	101	13	2	2	1	29	41	13
District of Columbia:	4,213	303	50	19	333	1,201	1,055	1,252
Florida:								
Regular.....	5,723	1,014	98	28	402	1,412	1,490	1,279
Blind.....	974	67	26	0	53	72	459	297
Georgia:	26,108	2,755	57	67	779	2,281	7,079	13,090
Hawaii:								
Regular.....	2,555	113	9	12	90	224	465	1,642
Blind.....	297	1	0	0	14	5	100	177
Idaho:								
Regular.....	1,011	89	5	1	1	285	172	458
Blind.....	101	3	0	0	14	31	40	13
Illinois:	10,209	2,082	87	47	1,410	1,328	4,019	1,236
Indiana:								
Regular.....	4,646	682	30	10	517	237	2,735	435
Blind.....	434	30	0	3	33	53	295	20
Iowa:								
Regular.....	3,024	612	17	0	165	328	1,338	564
Blind.....	88	15	0	0	0	19	43	11
Kansas:								
Regular.....	2,176	336	27	14	284	295	650	570
Blind.....	239	44	0	1	10	27	120	37
Kentucky:	6,119	894	30	11	351	878	1,762	2,193
Louisiana:								
Regular.....	3,834	859	21	16	371	474	1,599	494
Blind.....	325	43	3	1	14	45	138	81
Maine:								
Regular.....	1,867	292	42	0	99	442	487	505
Blind.....	102	17	4	1	1	32	34	13
Maryland:	3,779	515	58	22	382	493	1,490	819
Massachusetts:	3,423	316	21	10	227	572	1,067	1,210
Michigan:								
Regular.....	18,183	2,972	168	40	614	2,403	6,307	5,679
Blind.....	1,016	156	45	3	160	114	417	121
Minnesota:								
Regular.....	6,362	590	35	27	311	601	2,608	2,190
Blind.....	1,004	136	4	7	103	359	229	166
Mississippi:								
Regular.....	5,270	816	56	9	538	722	1,572	1,557
Blind.....	499	15	7	0	25	33	335	84
Missouri:								
Regular.....	3,753	834	32	6	187	676	1,130	888
Blind.....	621	68	22	4	24	73	355	7
Montana:								
Regular.....	1,657	230	5	5	77	262	502	576
Blind.....	206	12	4	2	8	4	88	88
Nebraska:								
Regular.....	1,398	173	11	6	64	360	375	409
Blind.....	81	9	10	1	1	13	33	14
Nevada:	178	19	0	0	33	14	98	14
New Hampshire:								
Regular.....	808	78	8	6	151	180	201	184
Blind.....	52	9	0	1	9	1	31	1
New Jersey:								
Regular.....	4,260	720	68	20	493	660	1,844	446
Blind.....	460	77	27	6	32	29	236	53
New Mexico:								
Regular.....	931	104	6	21	41	234	250	275
Blind.....	87	7	1	1	0	3	59	16
New York:								
Regular.....	14,869	2,717	225	8	1,649	2,538	5,714	2,017
Blind.....	403	59	3	2	28	42	183	86
North Carolina:								
Regular.....	9,146	1,902	32	4	1,252	604	3,944	1,408
Blind.....	1,403	254	75	10	201	240	386	237
North Dakota:	1,448	174	0	7	98	158	592	419
Ohio:								
Regular.....	5,881	1,273	87	33	553	738	2,277	920
Blind.....	1,161	109	9	3	139	162	450	289

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 5.—Total case load, by agency, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1947—  
Continued

Agency <sup>1</sup>	Total	Number closed during fiscal year 1947					Number on rolls on June 30, 1947	
		From active case roll				From referred status <sup>4</sup>	Active case roll <sup>5</sup>	In referred status <sup>6</sup>
		Employed (rehabilitated)	Unemployed <sup>2</sup>	Transferred to other agency	Other reasons <sup>3</sup>			
Oklahoma.....	4,670	659	19	39	376	458	2,171	948
Oregon:								
Regular.....	3,100	336	16	8	194	474	1,029	1,043
Blind.....	370	28	2	1	39	75	93	132
Pennsylvania:								
Regular.....	18,832	2,011	132	15	195	3,971	4,175	8,333
Blind.....	1,588	6	0	9	29	152	397	995
Puerto Rico.....	3,644	455	17	0	214	529	1,141	1,288
Rhode Island:								
Regular.....	868	139	11	5	131	74	375	133
Blind.....	112	8	0	3	1	4	68	28
South Carolina:								
Regular.....	5,457	1,702	31	38	281	585	1,710	1,110
Blind.....	461	64	8	0	149	30	186	24
South Dakota:								
Regular.....	419	55	0	2	18	37	237	70
Blind.....	92	20	0	0	12	8	40	12
Tennessee:								
Regular.....	8,712	1,081	41	18	133	1,685	1,988	3,766
Blind.....	588	35	8	5	16	33	416	75
Texas:								
Regular.....	10,467	1,574	32	26	447	1,100	3,769	3,519
Blind.....	2,243	185	16	11	103	347	450	1,131
Utah.....	2,149	265	5	7	10	347	594	921
Vermont:								
Regular.....	774	92	10	1	26	165	276	204
Blind.....	124	13	3	0	0	7	64	37
Virginia:								
Regular.....	7,323	993	41	9	914	1,296	2,486	1,584
Blind.....	147	10	0	3	5	37	40	52
Washington:								
Regular.....	3,035	407	11	8	146	367	1,218	878
Blind.....	247	29	15	0	16	31	119	37
West Virginia.....	9,820	1,305	57	0	779	2,328	2,871	2,480
Wisconsin:								
Regular.....	5,932	944	101	15	312	746	2,581	1,233
Blind.....	243	27	4	0	1	46	67	98
Wyoming.....	815	82	2	6	1	149	152	423

<sup>1</sup> In States which have two agencies, the agency under the State board of vocational education is designated as "regular," and the agency under the State commission or other agency for the blind is designated as "blind."

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 3, table 4.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 4, table 4.

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 6, table 4.

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 5, table 4.

<sup>6</sup> See footnote 7, table 4.

Source: Form VR:RS-100A, Case Load Summary Report (revised June 1946).

TABLE 6.—Number of new cases received, by source of referral, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1947

[Corrected to Sept. 13, 1947]

Sources of referral	Total		State rehabilitation agencies		Agencies for the blind	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	143,649	100.0	135,809	100.0	7,840	100.0
Educational, total.....	18,083	12.6	17,634	13.0	449	5.7
Business college.....	850	.6	850	.6	0	.0
Private school.....	1,080	.8	1,075	.8	5	.1
Public school.....	14,863	10.3	14,700	10.9	163	2.1
School for handicapped.....	1,290	.9	1,009	.7	281	3.5

TABLE 6.—Number of new cases received, by source of referral, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1947—Continued

Sources of referral	Total		State rehabilitation agencies		Agencies for the blind	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Health, total.....	29,789	20.7	29,342	21.6	447	5.7
Crippled children's agency.....	6,784	4.7	6,778	5.0	6	.1
State mental hospital.....	438	.3	437	.3	1	( <sup>2</sup> )
Tuberculosis sanatorium or association.....	6,965	4.8	6,962	5.1	3	( <sup>2</sup> )
Marine hospital or relief station.....	659	.5	658	.5	1	( <sup>2</sup> )
Other hospital or clinic.....	4,262	3.0	4,167	3.1	95	1.2
Other health agency.....	5,180	3.6	5,006	3.7	174	2.3
Physician.....	5,501	3.8	5,334	3.9	167	2.1
Insurance, total.....	14,079	9.8	13,926	10.3	153	2.0
Insurance company.....	223	.2	222	.2	1	( <sup>2</sup> )
Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	35	( <sup>2</sup> )	35	( <sup>2</sup> )	0	.0
State workmen's compensation agency.....	11,956	8.3	11,814	8.7	142	1.9
U. S. Employees Compensation Commission.....	1,865	1.3	1,855	1.4	10	.1
Welfare, total.....	22,006	15.3	18,181	13.4	3,825	48.8
American Red Cross.....	1,101	.8	1,080	.8	21	.3
Public welfare agency.....	18,503	12.9	14,906	11.0	3,597	45.8
Private welfare agency.....	2,226	1.5	2,026	1.5	200	2.6
Community advisory center.....	176	.1	169	.1	7	.1
Other Government agencies, total.....	30,885	21.5	29,451	21.6	1,434	18.3
Selective Service System.....	1,226	.9	1,064	.8	162	2.1
State vocational rehabilitation agency.....	3,499	2.4	2,617	1.9	882	11.1
State employment service.....	19,466	13.6	19,210	14.2	256	3.3
Veterans Administration.....	2,200	1.5	2,133	1.6	67	.9
Maritime Commission.....	61	( <sup>2</sup> )	60	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )
Public official.....	2,380	1.7	2,360	1.7	20	.3
U. S. Civil Service Commission.....	66	( <sup>2</sup> )	65	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )
Other Government agencies.....	1,987	1.4	1,942	1.4	45	.6
Miscellaneous, total.....	28,807	20.1	27,275	20.1	1,532	19.5
Artificial appliance company.....	1,932	1.3	1,931	1.4	1	( <sup>2</sup> )
Employer.....	853	.6	802	.6	51	.7
Labor union.....	231	.2	177	.1	54	.7
News item, publicity, radio.....	2,185	1.5	2,133	1.6	52	.7
Other individual.....	10,801	7.5	10,461	7.7	340	4.3
Self-referred.....	11,824	8.3	10,873	8.0	951	12.0
Other.....	981	.7	898	.7	83	1.1

<sup>1</sup> Differs from total of new cases as obtained from Form VR:RS 100A, Case load Summary Report.<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Form VR:RS-7, Sources of new cases (revised June 1946).

TABLE 7.—Number of persons who received various types of services during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947<sup>1</sup>

[Corrected to Sept. 18, 1947]

Type of service	Number receiving various types of services		
	Total	State rehabilitation agencies	Commissions for the blind
Diagnosis-counseling:			
Investigation.....	129,952	122,788	7,164
Referral to other agency.....	13,042	12,432	610
Guidance and planning.....	85,874	79,716	6,158
Compensation adjustment.....	1,274	1,192	82
Other.....	535	424	111
Examinations:			
Psychological test(s).....	16,784	16,006	778
Medical.....	98,733	93,098	5,635
Psychiatric.....	3,418	3,315	103
Medical services:			
Treatment:			
Medical.....	5,642	5,195	447
Psychiatric.....	1,031	996	35
Surgical.....	8,349	7,851	498
Dental.....	1,066	966	100
Other.....	298	278	20
Hospitalization.....	9,380	8,852	528
Convalescent home care.....	374	359	15
Physiotherapy.....	705	699	6
Occupational therapy.....	202	194	8
Work therapy.....	241	240	1
Home nursing care.....	94	88	6
Other.....	220	205	15
Appliances:			
Dental.....	891	848	43
Artificial limb(s).....	5,276	5,285	11
Brace(s).....	1,638	1,635	3
Hearing aid.....	1,940	1,901	39
Glasses or artificial eye.....	2,962	2,561	401
Surgical.....	851	825	26
Other.....	471	435	36
Repair of appliance(s).....	664	624	40
Training:			
Educational institution.....	26,816	25,801	1,015
Employment training.....	5,441	4,927	514
Correspondence, extension.....	2,220	2,193	27
Tutorial.....	3,139	2,391	743
Other.....	258	200	58
Maintenance:			
Physical restoration.....	1,219	1,164	55
Training.....	11,697	10,614	1,083
Other.....	146	138	8
Transportation:			
Diagnosis.....	4,888	4,445	443
Physical restoration.....	3,056	2,843	213
Training.....	4,766	4,246	520
Placement.....	487	426	61
Auxiliary services:			
Training materials.....	16,368	15,719	649
Customary occupational tools and equipment.....	3,175	2,751	424
Occupational licenses and fees.....	411	392	19

<sup>1</sup> The service may have been either provided by the staff of the State Agency, purchased by the State agency or secured without cost to the State Agency, or it may have been received through a combination of any two or all three of the methods. Data are not comparable with data available in previous fiscal years, which included only the number of persons for whom the service was purchased.

Source: Form VR:RS-6, Report of Services (Revised June, 1946).



TABLE 8.—Number of persons whose cases were closed as employed (rehabilitated), by type of job or occupation at closure, fiscal year ended June 30, 1947<sup>1</sup>

Type of job or occupation at closure	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	43,874	100.0
Professional, total.....	2,302	5.3
Accountants.....	212	.5
Authors, editors and reporters.....	89	.2
College teachers.....	104	.2
Engineers.....	189	.4
Musicians.....	137	.3
Social workers.....	125	.3
Teachers.....	844	2.0
Other.....	602	1.4
Semiprofessional, total.....	1,166	2.7
Commercial artists.....	74	.2
Draftsmen.....	239	.5
Laboratory technicians.....	366	.9
Photographers, commercial.....	91	.2
Other.....	396	.9
Managerial and official, total.....	885	2.0
Hotel and restaurant managers.....	105	.2
Retail managers.....	357	.8
Other.....	423	1.0
Clerical and kindred, total.....	6,884	15.7
Bookkeepers.....	800	1.8
Cashiers.....	156	.4
Clerks, general.....	2,306	5.5
Messengers and errand boys.....	182	.4
Office machine operators.....	272	.6
Pay-roll clerks.....	130	.3
Secretaries.....	543	1.2
Shipping and stock clerks.....	754	1.7
Stenographers and typists.....	1,084	2.5
Telephone operators.....	165	.4
Other.....	402	.9
Sales and kindred, total.....	2,396	5.5
Canvassers and solicitors.....	194	.4
Insurance salesmen.....	182	.4
Vending stand operators.....	264	.6
Sales clerks.....	505	1.2
Sales persons.....	407	.9
Salesmen.....	536	1.3
Other.....	308	.7
Service occupations, total.....	6,158	14.0
Domestic, total.....	1,322	3.0
Cooks.....	154	.4
General maids.....	467	1.0
Housekeepers and housemen.....	431	1.0
Other.....	270	.6
Personal, total.....	2,491	5.7
Attendants, hospital.....	301	.7
Barbers and beauticians.....	538	1.2
Hotel and restaurant cooks.....	200	.5
Kitchen workers.....	414	.9
Practical nurses.....	105	.2
Other.....	933	2.2
Protective, total.....	889	2.0
Guards and watchmen.....	559	1.3
Soldiers, sailors, marines.....	282	.6
Other.....	48	.1
Building service, total.....	1,456	3.3
Elevator operators.....	281	.6
Janitors.....	669	1.6
Porters.....	411	.9
Other.....	95	.2

<sup>1</sup> Estimates based on preliminary tabulation for 38,773 individuals.

TABLE 8.—Number of persons whose cases were closed as employed (rehabilitated), by type of job or occupation at closure, fiscal year ended June 30, 1947—Continued

Type of job or occupation at closure	Number	Percent of total
Agriculture, fishing, total.....	3,330	7.6
Farmers.....	1,851	4.2
Farm hands.....	1,004	2.3
Gardeners and ground keepers.....	211	.5
Other.....	264	.6
Skilled, total.....	7,500	17.0
Cabinet makers.....	131	.3
Carpenters.....	329	.7
Electricians.....	192	.4
Machinists.....	306	.7
Mechanics, automobile.....	554	1.3
Mechanics, maintenance and repair.....	1,116	2.5
Painters.....	259	.6
Seamstresses.....	284	.6
Shoemakers.....	354	.8
Watch makers, jewelry.....	696	1.6
Welders.....	144	.3
Other.....	3,125	7.2
Semiskilled, total.....	6,461	14.7
Attendants, filling station.....	353	.8
Automobile mechanic helpers and assemblers.....	181	.4
Drill press operators.....	118	.3
Filers, buffers and polishers of metal.....	131	.3
Laundry workers.....	317	.7
Sewing machine operators.....	271	.6
Taxi drivers, chauffeurs.....	232	.5
Textile workers.....	275	.6
Truck drivers.....	713	1.6
Other.....	3,870	8.9
Unskilled, total.....	3,887	8.9
Laborers, construction.....	344	.8
Laborers, lumber.....	157	.4
Laborers, mining.....	188	.4
Laborers in production of:		
Food-products.....	233	.5
Textiles.....	217	.5
Lumber products.....	337	.8
Laborers, textiles.....	165	.2
Laborers, transportation.....	201	.5
Other.....	2,105	4.8
Family workers.....	2,876	6.6
Housewives.....	2,590	5.9
Other.....	286	.7
Not reported.....	29	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>2</sup> Excluded from distribution.

TABLE 9.—Total expenditures from Federal and State funds for vocational rehabilitation by State Boards of Vocational Education during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947

State or Territory	Federal and State funds			Classification of expenditures		
	Total	Federal	State	Adminis- tration	Vocational guidance and placement	Purchased services
United States total.	\$17,496,830.48	\$12,639,154.84	\$4,857,675.64	\$1,219,639.95	\$6,510,204.35	\$9,766,986.18
Alabama.....	413,797.19	274,601.16	139,196.03	26,192.15	109,212.98	278,392.06
Arizona.....	56,630.16	41,842.68	14,787.48	2,423.78	24,631.42	29,574.96
Arkansas.....	246,944.55	184,581.31	62,363.24	14,392.16	107,825.91	124,726.48
California.....	1,164,649.99	883,304.89	281,345.10	93,559.45	503,342.06	567,748.48
Colorado.....	70,173.79	55,462.97	14,710.82	5,006.25	35,745.91	29,421.63
Connecticut.....	339,882.54	248,185.65	91,696.89	29,924.78	126,563.03	183,394.73
Delaware.....	144,005.04	106,989.67	37,015.37	11,540.78	58,223.53	74,240.73
Florida.....	453,569.14	336,301.80	117,267.34	32,132.53	185,998.66	235,437.95
Georgia.....	1,137,654.93	831,951.27	305,703.66	80,510.81	445,736.80	611,407.32
Idaho.....	38,124.79	27,583.30	10,541.49	2,502.58	14,539.23	21,082.98
Illinois.....	1,200,812.78	862,527.11	338,285.67	92,753.75	428,583.94	679,475.09
Indiana.....	471,652.78	296,116.23	175,536.55	33,626.73	86,952.95	351,073.10
Iowa.....	186,329.65	141,655.89	44,673.76	11,769.97	85,212.17	89,347.51
Kansas.....	180,115.89	127,135.06	52,980.83	12,253.11	61,649.12	106,213.66
Kentucky.....	257,336.79	193,566.32	63,770.47	16,288.40	113,049.45	127,998.94
Louisiana.....	363,724.26	272,686.65	91,037.61	19,164.72	162,484.33	182,075.21
Maine.....	111,040.55	79,322.95	31,717.62	7,977.62	39,627.73	63,435.20
Maryland.....	238,032.86	179,539.67	53,493.19	16,893.29	109,153.20	106,986.37
Massachusetts.....	271,084.37	204,156.70	66,927.67	22,879.48	113,755.46	134,449.43
Michigan.....	980,816.66	708,248.69	272,567.97	85,826.51	349,854.21	545,135.94
Minnesota.....	201,361.81	147,778.21	53,583.60	17,331.30	76,963.31	107,167.20
Mississippi.....	323,815.43	235,840.05	87,975.38	21,297.22	126,587.46	175,950.75
Missouri.....	310,663.04	217,800.52	92,862.52	13,602.06	111,335.95	185,725.03
Montana.....	121,756.77	85,721.82	36,034.95	8,105.22	41,876.66	72,074.89
Nebraska.....	151,759.20	114,284.63	37,474.57	11,183.04	65,627.02	74,949.14
Nevada.....	10,312.52	7,687.64	2,624.88	602.62	4,460.24	5,249.76
New Hampshire.....	45,159.34	31,400.80	13,758.54	2,558.75	15,083.51	27,517.08
New Jersey.....	346,725.47	266,051.36	80,674.11	30,845.11	153,965.31	161,915.05
New Mexico.....	65,211.36	45,656.22	19,555.14	5,642.92	19,116.72	40,451.72
New York.....	991,452.48	732,983.40	258,469.08	69,766.19	381,902.51	539,783.78
North Carolina.....	665,656.03	425,483.22	240,172.81	29,243.22	156,067.19	480,345.62
North Dakota.....	99,254.46	65,671.25	33,583.21	8,049.62	24,038.42	67,166.42
Ohio.....	422,495.69	289,609.90	132,885.79	19,896.42	136,827.69	265,771.58
Oklahoma.....	328,657.97	242,903.51	85,754.46	21,085.35	136,083.67	171,508.92
Oregon.....	160,761.48	112,124.20	48,637.28	11,348.91	50,664.62	98,747.95
Pennsylvania.....	1,186,764.26	854,154.34	332,609.92	72,910.85	448,273.11	665,480.30
Rhode Island.....	65,493.71	44,555.54	20,943.17	5,093.25	18,168.72	42,236.74
South Carolina.....	396,608.67	283,885.09	112,723.58	32,044.54	139,116.98	225,447.15
South Dakota.....	49,707.69	32,031.41	17,676.18	3,622.93	10,732.30	35,352.36
Tennessee.....	437,883.03	326,173.32	111,709.71	31,001.54	183,462.08	223,419.41
Texas.....	640,612.97	461,260.13	179,352.84	40,171.19	241,736.10	358,705.68
Utah.....	106,435.35	77,963.15	28,472.20	6,012.20	43,478.76	56,944.39
Vermont.....	77,764.47	55,425.19	22,339.28	6,514.73	26,571.19	44,678.55
Virginia.....	295,281.62	205,235.66	90,045.86	13,296.46	101,893.34	180,091.72
Washington.....	230,778.05	169,627.96	61,150.09	10,385.16	98,092.71	122,300.18
West Virginia.....	479,866.54	333,380.28	146,486.26	27,562.27	159,331.76	292,972.51
Wisconsin.....	452,713.03	333,497.02	119,216.01	35,028.15	178,187.84	239,497.04
Wyoming.....	43,297.91	33,323.11	9,974.80	2,334.64	21,013.68	19,949.59
Alaska.....	4,118.50	4,118.50	-----	1,469.09	2,649.41	-----
District of Columbia.....	156,181.58	131,181.58	25,000.00	18,798.80	74,060.23	63,322.55
Hawaii.....	92,125.67	68,378.19	23,747.48	8,130.98	36,499.73	47,494.96
Puerto Rico.....	214,770.87	148,207.67	66,563.20	17,206.44	64,414.04	133,150.39

<sup>1</sup> Based on reports from States, subject to audit.



TABLE 10.—*Total expenditures from Federal and State funds for vocational rehabilitation of the blind by State commissions or agencies for the blind during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947*

State or Territory	Federal and State funds			Classification of expenditures		
	Total	Federal	State	Adminis- tration	Vocational guidance and placement	Purchased services
United States total.	\$1,816,513.89	\$1,549,778.36	\$266,735.53	\$198,230.31	\$1,084,812.74	\$533,470.84
Connecticut.....	26,428.33	22,877.29	3,551.04	1,583.73	17,742.52	7,102.08
Delaware.....	18,916.69	15,600.52	3,316.17	2,015.87	10,268.49	6,632.33
Florida.....	149,879.56	134,202.62	15,676.94	14,764.69	103,761.00	31,353.87
Idaho.....	15,929.73	13,927.80	2,001.93	818.86	11,107.02	4,003.85
Indiana.....	43,451.13	32,657.60	10,793.53	4,008.03	17,856.05	21,587.05
Iowa.....	15,654.41	11,924.21	3,730.20	597.01	7,597.01	7,460.39
Kansas.....	15,721.37	14,114.39	1,606.98	1,622.12	10,885.30	3,213.95
Louisiana.....	33,886.89	28,915.57	4,971.32	2,287.17	21,657.08	9,942.64
Maine.....	14,634.92	12,090.12	2,544.80	941.66	8,603.66	5,089.60
Michigan.....	136,363.61	112,962.35	23,401.26	16,286.32	73,274.78	46,802.51
Minesota.....	46,807.51	37,813.94	8,993.57	4,368.30	24,452.08	17,987.13
Mississippi.....	67,155.99	54,534.17	12,621.82	5,081.46	36,830.90	25,243.63
Missouri.....	57,941.65	49,785.54	8,156.11	5,090.71	36,538.73	16,312.21
Montana.....	15,637.66	11,899.91	3,737.75	1,245.42	6,916.74	7,475.50
Nebraska.....	20,907.21	17,941.87	2,965.34	2,771.02	12,205.52	5,930.67
New Hampshire.....	7,048.29	5,782.65	1,265.64	803.05	3,713.96	2,531.28
New Jersey.....	63,683.74	56,536.75	7,146.99	5,068.03	44,321.74	14,293.97
New Mexico.....	8,678.90	5,714.87	2,964.03	767.00	1,983.85	5,928.05
New York.....	92,443.58	80,074.91	12,368.67	12,445.64	55,260.60	24,737.34
North Carolina.....	179,799.00	137,083.55	42,715.45	20,167.30	74,200.81	85,430.89
Ohio.....	182,999.60	161,707.21	21,292.39	14,427.20	125,987.62	42,584.78
Oregon.....	20,372.43	14,819.89	5,552.54	2,428.83	6,838.53	11,105.07
Pennsylvania.....	172,433.03	166,756.34	5,676.69	32,862.44	128,217.22	11,353.37
Rhode Island.....	19,674.61	15,941.35	3,733.26	2,526.49	9,681.61	7,466.51
South Carolina.....	30,870.84	27,689.96	3,180.88	2,107.97	22,401.12	6,361.75
South Dakota.....	20,271.40	16,386.31	3,885.09	2,343.05	10,158.18	7,770.17
Tennessee.....	56,315.05	46,783.21	9,531.84	4,717.96	32,533.41	19,063.68
Texas.....	169,359.26	142,981.55	26,377.71	20,097.17	96,506.67	52,755.42
Vermont.....	15,516.16	11,512.20	4,003.96	987.46	6,520.79	8,007.91
Virginia.....	15,950.75	13,311.68	2,639.07	1,795.06	8,877.55	5,278.14
Washington.....	20,282.33	18,827.80	1,454.53	3,170.78	14,202.50	2,909.05
Wisconsin.....	40,366.90	36,480.14	3,886.76	4,170.50	28,422.88	7,773.52
Hawaii.....	21,131.36	20,140.09	991.27	3,862.01	15,286.82	1,982.53

<sup>1</sup> Based on reports from States, subject to audit.











